operate in one section while the rest of the land kept peaceably about its normal pursuits. Chinese mobs attacked Japanese in several parts of the country. Fighting broke out in and near Shanghai. The central government was clear that the hour for final decision had struck and that the Japanese must be resisted to the full extent of the nation's strength. The best troops and the air force, pitifully small, were thrown into the defense of Shanghai and its neighborhood. The immediate outcome was not long in doubt. The Japanese, with much better and more extensive mechanical equipment, the full command of the sea, and the industrial basis at home for a long struggle, poured in such forces' as were required. The Chinese lacked the industries requisite for a modern war, had few well-trained officers, and possessed only a weak air force and no navy. However, they had almost unlimited man-power. In November, 1937, the Chinese retreat from Shanghai began. Early in December of that year Nanking, evacuated by the national government, fell a victim to the advancing Japanese troops amid scenes of wholesale rape and the slaughter of helpless prisoners and civilians which shocked the civilized world. The Chinese moved their capital to Hankow and then, after a few months, to Chungking. Chungking, at the upper end of the difficult gorges of the Yangtze, was comparatively secure from attack except from the air.

Within a very few months after July, 1937, the Japanese were in command of most of the railways, of a large proportion of the lower reaches of the chief navigable rivers, and of several of the main riverine and coastal ports. They were in a position to begin the slow strangulation of China should the latter not acquiesce

in their program.

Yet Chinese resistance continued. Thousands of Chinese, including a very large proportion of the student and more substantial classes, moved west to "free" China. There refugee universities set up temporary plants and continued. With striking resolution and with no little skill, machinery was taken west to continue the manufacture of equipment for the maintenance of the struggle. Industrial cooperatives were organized to further both democracy and the production of needed goods. Behind the Japanese lines in "occupied" .China guerillas harassed the snemy. Neither the Nationalist government, controlled by the Kuomin-